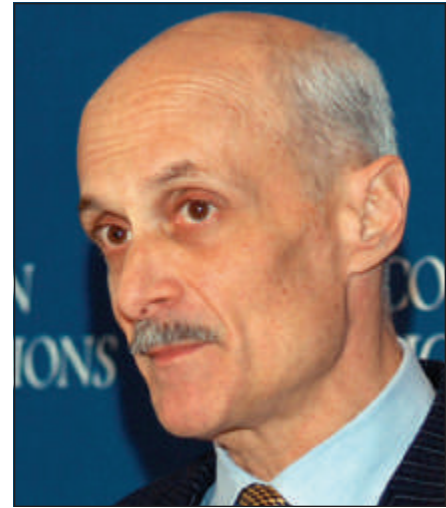


Mission Statement

Founded in 1921, the Council on Foreign Relations is an independent, national membership organization and a nonpartisan center for scholars dedicated to producing and disseminating ideas so that individual and corporate members, as well as policymakers, journalists, students, and interested citizens in the United States and other countries, can better understand the world and the foreign policy choices facing the United States and other governments. The Council, which is headquartered in New York with an office in Washington, DC, does this by

- ◆ Convening meetings in New York, Washington, DC, and other select American cities where senior government officials, global leaders, and prominent thinkers come together with Council members to debate and discuss the major foreign policy issues of our time;
- ◆ Conducting a wide-ranging Studies Program where Council fellows produce articles and books that analyze foreign policy issues and make concrete policy recommendations;
- ◆ Publishing *Foreign Affairs*, the preeminent journal covering international affairs and U.S. foreign policy;
- ◆ Maintaining a diverse membership, including special programs to foster interest and expertise in the next generation of foreign policy leaders;
- ◆ Sponsoring Independent Task Forces whose reports help set the public foreign policy agenda; and
- ◆ Providing up-to-date information about the world and U.S. foreign policy on the Council's website, CFR.org.



In the end what we have to do is change the culture on the ground, both in the West and in the Middle East, so that we have the kinds of societies which don't encourage a subset of the population to become radicalized and violent.

—MICHAEL CHERTOFF
U.S. Secretary of Homeland Security



It's been the consistent position of my government that we will not accept—we cannot accept—North Korean nuclear programs, and we want to have the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula.

—BAN KI-MOON
Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs
and Trade Secretary-General

AT THE COUNCIL

While al-Qaeda and extremist movements have utilized [the media] for many years and have successfully further poisoned the Muslim public's view of the West, we have barely even begun to compete in reaching their audiences.

—DONALD H. RUMSFELD
U.S. Secretary of Defense



We must see migration as an asset, as an opportunity for both of our countries, because the U.S. is an aging population with a lot of retired people that need a lot of support. Mexico is a young nation, with a large youth [population], and that's an asset.

—VICENTE FOX
President of Mexico



Liberia's fragile peace is tied to the dynamics of the region. Our peace will never be secure until there is peace in the subregions, in all the neighboring countries. . . . So we have to get to work on the solutions . . . and work with the leaders in [those] countries . . . to ensure that they, too, can find a way to peace. That's the only way to secure our own peace.

—ELLEN JOHNSON SIRLEAF
President of Liberia



Inasmuch as the West was surprised, if you like, by this culture of death, I can assure you that the majority of Muslims were even more surprised because this culture of death runs counter to everything that Muslims hold dear.

—PRINCE TURKI AL-FAISAL
Ambassador of Saudi Arabia
to the United States



After Afghanistan was liberated, [the] lack of a credible exit strategy at the time led to a lot of the problems we see today. . . . Getting into a theater of conflict is sometimes easier than getting out, because you need to sustain what you have achieved. . . . So the crafting of the exit strategy is more important than the entry strategy.

—SHAUKAT AZIZ
Prime Minister of Pakistan



We need to do for terror what was done to slavery. Slavery went from being an internationally accepted norm to becoming an international pariah. And the antislavery movement actually sprang from religious convictions about the worth and value of every person, convictions very similar to America's belief in the dignity of every human being.

—KAREN P. HUGHES
U.S. Undersecretary of State
for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs



Turkey has married the Islamic culture with the democratic culture. And Turkey has been very successful. That doesn't mean . . . that we don't have shortcomings. . . . But what really lies behind [the marriage] is a change of mentality, which doesn't happen in a week to ten days.

—RECEP TAYYIP ERDOGAN
Prime Minister of Turkey



One of the things that I observed while we were in Russia is the degree to which Russians no longer want to be treated as a stepchild in the Cooperative Threat Reduction process [of securing nuclear weapons materials]. There's an enormous amount of national pride that exists, and the more we can give them a sense that they are cooperating not as supplicants but rather as full partners, the better off we will be.

—BARACK OBAMA
Member, U.S. Senate (D-IL)



The terrorists' vision is based on enslavement, and it is precisely because the people the terrorists seek to enslave are powerless that they are vulnerable to its siren song. The terrorists' vision is also based on elitism, in which a privileged few decree what is best for everyone—and use terror to impose their will.

—STEPHEN J. HADLEY
Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs



The struggle against global terror is not a clash of civilizations; it is a clash about civilization. It is and ought to be about the unity of civilizations against the barbarity of terrorism in its ultimate definition.

—JOHN REID
U.K. Secretary of State for Defence



Most of the judges in the sharia courts are illiterate. . . . We had the problem of training judges. . . . They trained them for six to eight weeks and then sent them back to the courts. A lot of them were supposed to have written exams and passed, but our understanding is about 80 to 90 percent of them didn't.

—HAUWA IBRAHIM
Nigerian Human Rights Lawyer,
2005 Winner of the Sakharov Prize